MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THUR : DAY, : : MARCH 13, 1879. REVISION OF THE TARIFF. One of the greatest needs of the United States is a thorough revision of the tariff; it is no tinkering and patching up that is wanted, but a complete methodizing and harmonizing the whole system. Financial matters have received the attention of congress; it is now time that the business wants of the country should be attended to. The present tariff was adopted entirely with a view to war purposes; we now require a new tariff madapted to the wants of trade, calcuiated to extend our commerce, give more employment to our people, open up an extensive foreign market for our goods, and restore our shipbuilding interests to their former importance. There is a feeling arising throughout the country on this subject that cannot remain long disregarded. The loss of our prestige on the ocean, owing to the protection system, is a matter of great concern to those who remember the superiority our country, not very long ago, enjoyed arisen to extend our exporting trade, for which, we have of late discovered, we possess facilities we ourselves had scarcely expected. Our genius for invention and the superiority of our manufactures in tools, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, and even in cotton fabrics, demonstrates that with a proper tariff, one that will help, not hinder trade, we can rival the first manufacturing from in response to repeated telegraphic nations in the world. The salt duty is a case that illustrates the injustice and evil of "protecting" special interests, at the cost of persons who obtain their livelihood from other is in doubt. interests. The dairy people make butter and cheese, and export them largely, and their paid no more generously than workmen | doubtedly lead to other offerings." who are employed in trades not upheld artificially by special and prohibitive taxation. The profit goes into the hands of a few monopolists, who are preserved by the protective system from that competition which the life of trade. When the dairyman sells his products he has to charge higher than it salt were a fair price, and every purchaser of butter and cheese has to pay higher; he does not only pay for his pound of butter, but over and above that he pays a tribute to the salt monopolist. But this is not all. When the dairyman exports his product he has to sell against makers in other countries where no salt tribute is extorted, and this puts him icy, ought the salt interest, which is comparatively small, or the more extensive dairy interest, to have its welfare most consulted by dairy interest the vast pork interest, which uses a vast amount of salt, and other interests equally interested in this salt question, and add also the consumption of salt by every household in the Union-what can we think of the justice, common sense and sound policy involved in the salt tax? But this tax is only one of many "protection" taxes that thus stands in the way of the interests of commerce; tha on sugar and others could be shown to b equally impolitic and equally injurious to our commerce. Such is the case wherever this false system of monopoly

THE New York Herald, commenting upon the interviews of leading Democratic congressmen as to the Presidential contest, which it published in its issue of the eighth, says, editorially, that "there is disclosed in these interviews a strong drift of Democratic preference for Mr. Thurman throughout the south and throughout the west. But the sentiment in favor of Thurman is by no means so decided and general as the opposition to Tilden. Some of the southern and western Democrats think almost as well of Hendricks as they do of Thurman, and a smaller number bave a leaning toward Bayard; but throughout those large sections, as well as in the Pacific States, any one of the three would be decidedly preferred to Tilden. The knowlhave a leaning toward Bayard; but throughedge of this fact will weaken him in his own seven o'clock Wednesday morning, and died shortly after, but the mother is well, and is hausted, the mine was descreted and was Democratic party. If the Democratic national convention were to be held to-morrow, and if the Democratic members of the late

protection exists. In France, for in

stance, there are just fourteen refiners of

petroleum, they are "protected" by a duty of

twenty france on every fifty-five gallons, and

this tax every household in France must pay

for the advantage of these fourteen monep-

that has driven our shipping from the seas,

which has handed over to Great Britain the

carrying trade of the world, so that that

of the Gult of Mexico and the Cambbean sea,

system, this vampire blood-sucker of our

farmer comes to the city to sell and buy, he

who will give the most for it, and when he

buys a hat he buys it of those who will sell it

same-that is, it must buy where it can buy

cheapest, and sell where it can sell dearest.

aptain Brown was one of the first officers his rank in the Federal navy-lieutenant and was executive officer in command of The Good God-Fearing People of San the Niagara when the first Atlantic cable was laid. Captain Gift, who was notable for cavery and the discretion which is always an accompaniment of cool courage, did not need any fictitious aid to enhance him in the public esteem. He was too well known here, where one of his gallant comrades of the Arkansas, Captain Dabney Scales, resides, who could and would, had we been in error, have taken pleasure in correcting us.

THE Washington correspondent of the Picayune gossips about the election of officers or the senate and house, and says. "Stenger, who has been canvassing for the secretaryhip, will throw his influence for Judge Harvey Watterson, and Watterson's influence will be cast for Zeigler, of Pennsylvania, for ergeant-at-arms. Should Watterson seceed, there is no doubt Zeigler will receive the second place. Should the speakership go sorth, the contest for clerk will be between Adams, of Kentucky, and Caldwell, of Alaama. Should it go south, Stern of Pennvlvania, in consideration of b is chances for the secretary-h ate, is the probable clerk. Cole Missonri, is making a vigorous light for the doorkeepership, but General Field will probably retain the place. Colonel Thompson will continue sergeant-at-arms un graphy beats him."

GENERAL CHALMERS represents the Democratio party and the south fairly when he ays, that "the juror's test oath and the supervisors and deputy-marshals act must be repealed. We have taken all the responsibility of an extra session, to preserve the trial by jury and the purity of character is not enough. To save innocent men from being prosecuted, we must repeal the seventh chapter of the revised statutes, which will be a statutory pard if they are convicted. This we can do if an extra session is secured. Republicanism is making its death-struggle to retain power. If any Democrat cowers, he will be eternally damned, and should be."

MESSES. LAY and Bland of Missouri; Singleton, of Illinois, and Acklen, of Louisians, in maritime affairs. A strong desire has have all announced that, notwithstanding romising their presence at Washington at garded otherwise than in the light of the opening of the extra session on the eighteenth to make a part of the Democratic najority. The first two have telegraphed from Arkansas that they will assuredly be in Washington in time. The Democratic member-elect from Oregon has not been heard inqu ries, but he has probably by this time ten days to reach that city, and his vote alone the play embraced four additional scenes,

WE stated the other day that the first forproducts amount to over a million dollars a leigh loan ever made by this country was put year, and employs twenty times more people on the market in New York last week. It is than the salt manufacture. The amount of a loan of three million dollars to one of the salt used in the dairy processes is very large, provinces of Canada. The subscription to and it must be of the very best quality. On the loan exceeded expectations. The books account of a duty of more than one hundred | were to be kept open until next Thurs lay per cent, laid upon foreign salt, for the bene- | week, but on Friday last three-quarters of fit of a few manufacturers in the United the entire sum had been taken. Next day States, all this salt costs more than double | the rate was raised from par to one hundred what it would do without the duty. This and a haif. The money pays five per cent. enhancement of the price of salt does not go | The New York Bulletin says: "The success into the pockets of the workmen who are of this, the first foreign loan ever offered employed in the salt business; they are here, is a surprise to many, and will un-

The Eastern Question. New York Herald: "Apparently the present anxiety of the Russians in Turkey is to get away. They have made their definitive treaty, have all their relations with their late enemy well understood, have put the christian population north of the Balkan out of the dominion of the Moslem and those to he south in a greatly ameliorated position, and are eager, perhaps, to see how the ma-chinery that they have put in motion will oprate when they have gone. But there aleady appears on the scene the initiation of the proceedings that are to force the second stage of the solution of the eastern question -who shall be dominant in the east of Europe? What shall be the fate of the contito a disadvantage where his country's laws ought to afford him every facility. Now tries? These are the points of the eastern question—in fairness and good polnental parts of the Ottoman empire? and be determined was settled in the late war by tie collapse of the Turkish resistance. cannot be the Ottoman, because he is beaten out and is beyond recival, and if not him not our legislators? But when we add to the England, because England could act there only through him. Shall it be Russia or Austria? That is the next point in the probem. England moved Austria's possession of Bosnia with a deliberate purpose to put a spoke in Russia's wheel; and there are already appearances that a sort of moral colision is already in progress. Out of that will grow the passions and rivalries that will produce the next forcible solution."

An English Judgment. New York Herald: "An important decison was made by an English judge in a reent case tried at Liverpool, on a point that may be the same in law on both sides of the Atlantic, and if so is of interest to the public and to the police of this city. Sewell, a poceman, was shot dead in the street by a nan named Carey, whom he had stopped, and Carey was tried on the charge of murder. but under the ruling made by the judge it was clear that the shooting was not murder and the prisoner escaped conviction for a capital offense and was held guilty of manaughter. The circumstances of the home olists. No, this cannot go on. This system cide were these: The policeman met the culprit in the street and demanded to know the centents of a bundle the prisoner had with him. But the prisoner refused to satishim, and when the policeman tried forcily to examine the bundle, the other drew a evolver, exclaimed, 'take' that!' and fired

country monopolizes the trade on the coasts he fatal shot. The judge held that the offiwhich lie, as it were, at our own door-this cer was not justified in laying hands on the prisoner, and was, there'ore, engaged in an illegal act when he was shot, and he directed trade must be done away. When the he jury 'that the prisoner could not be convicted on the capital charge.' As it appears disposes of his pork or his cotton to those to be a standing order that the police in this city shall stop every man they meet at night with a bundle, and as that is one of their principal duties, this judgment on a case to him for the least money. A nation, if it growing out of a similar activity may interest would act with common sense, must do the An Uncommon Malformation.

Pittsburg Telegraph, March 7: "A woman named Spitachler, living in a court off Sixth street, whose husband is Henry Spitachler, driver for Myers & Co., gave birth to a child, or rather two children, day before yesterday, and the case is conceded by the medical fraternity to be a marvel. The children were connected together at the breastbone in such way as to bring them face to face. The esh, extending from about the center of the breastbone downward to the lower part of the addomen, and in width taking up the whole front part of the body, holds them together. In all other respects they are per-fectly-formed children, hands, arms, feet and ther parts of the body showing no malformaion whatever. They are just about like perfectly-formed female children, with the exception of the link which connects them torapidly recovering."

A BLASPHEMO S SENSATION.

Francisco Outraged by the Production of a Passion Play is Personated -But it in a Buccess.

San Francisco Chronicle: "The announce ment of the revival of the medieval drama in the form of the Passion Play at th Grand operationse last evening created a intense feeling among religious people of a denominations, and every influence wa brought to bear to suppress the sacrilege, as it is regarded. The emphatic protest against the performance made through the press n pulpit would doubtless deter many people from patronizing the entertainment, but the negative effect of the pious denunciation could only be to advertise the exhibition and conduce enormously to its pecuniary success The manager manifesting no disposition yield to the clamor of indignation by with drawing the play after incurring a h avy out lay in its preparation, vigorous efforts were made yesterday to procure the interference of the authorities. As the performance was advertised as a sacred affair, and that styl passion plays being without precedent i this city, it was not clear that the police has authority to act directly, and the supervisor Polk, of the matter to take measures for the suppresion of the play. Supervisors Rountree and Danforth constituted themselves a committee

WAIT UPON THE MANAGER of the objectionable play, and were met with a decisive refusal to withdraw it. They then submitted the matter to City and County-Attorney Burnett, with a view of determining the powers of the board, and adopting an ordinance prohibiting any order of entertainment that may be declared sacrilegious. The matter was brought up and acted upon at the meeting of the board of supervisors last evening. The excitement created by the opposition to the production of the play had the effect of drawing a large crowd to the front mawed by United States officials. But this of the operahouse last evening, largely composed of a class too ready to improve any op portunity that might occur for the creation of tumult and disorder, without the slightes reference to any religious sentiment, how ever. The attendance was very fair, the parquet and dress circle being filled with a very select and quiet audience. There was some manifestation of a disorderly element in the gallery, but after a few slight at-tempts at ridicule at the outset, it subsided into respectful attention, and any interrup-tions were suppressed with marked expresions of disapproval by the audie ce generally. The more impressive scences were received with a reverential silence, which their deep solemnity seemed to command, without exception, and any attempt at riditheir ill-health, they feel fully warranted in cule at such times could not have been re

HORRIBLE SACRILEGE, without regard to the propriety of the play The representation terminated abruptly with the scene in which the Savior, crowned with thorns, is delivered into the hands of the clamorous multitude by the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate. The audience still tarries uncertain whether the exhibition had con cluded, until the manager finally appeared to front of the curtain in response to a clamic entiment. The audience then quietly with-

"Jesus Christ," James O'Neil; "Pontius Pilate," Lewis Morrison; "Herod," S W. Piercy; "Simeon," A. D. Bradley; 'Hernd " Samuel W. Piercy; "Simeon, A. D. Bradley; "High Priest," F. M. Robinson; "Joseph," J. N. Long; "Judas Iscariot," King Hedly; "Pe-ter," J. Ambrose; "a Magi," W. Seymour; "First Levite," J. W. Thompson; "the Vir-gin Mary," Miss May Wilkes; "Herodias," Miss Kate Denin; "Salome," Miss Olive West; "Witch of Endor," Mrs. Farron; "Anna," "priests," etc. It must be admit-ted that the presentation of the Passion d that the presentation of the Passion Play by Salmi Morse, last evening, excited the greatest possible interest, and that, con-sidering the immense difficulties to overcome so that religious prejudices should not be too nuch engendered, its production was an aristic success. From the first beautiful strains of sacred melody that formed the overture to he religious drama to the conclusion, when the Savior was delivered to the Jews for execution, the interest of the numerous specta tors was riveted, as if spell bound, and i was only at the fall of the curtain that long and well-merited applicase was bestowed on those who so ably had impersonated the author's ideas and characters in this divine

THE SACRED STORY. The first scene opens in the Temple at Jerusalem, and the grand choruses accompanying the presentation of the infants were rendered with beautiful effect. A magi, sent by Herod to kill the infant Jesus, lets full his dagger, foregoes his dire resolve, and charges "Joseph" to seek refuge from the threatened massacre of the innocen s. The second scene represents the flight of the holy family into Egypt and the murder of the first-born by the Roman soldiery. In the third scene "Herodias" demands from her busband, "Herod," the death of "John the Baptist," but he resists her pleadings; nevertheless having promised her daughter the fulfillment tist," are comforted by celestial music. The succeeding one is the Lord's Last Supper and the betrayal, and the concluding scene represents the trial and condemnation of our Savior. It is impossible to write on such a subject as this in the vein of usual theatrical criticism. Admitting even that the presentation was viewed with reverential attention, it cannot be accepted that a theater is the proper place for a passion play. The leading characters were admirably portrayed, with the exception of that of Miss May Wilkes, who simply walked through her part, land some of the minor roles were in so inefficient hands as to greatly mar the grandest effects. The scenery was artistic and the groupings very elaborate, and the entire production was worthy of great praise, especially the music, that with its beautiful chants and choruses imparted so sacred a character to this the first production of the Passion Play. SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.-The Passion lay enters upon its second week to night attended, owing to the opposition of the pres and pulpit. Last week the weather was very success, but the piece seems to be stendily gaining in favor, and the attendance last

The first representations were ind fferently inclement, which also militated against its

Ellenville, New York.

The Startling Discovery Becently Made in an Abandoned Shaft near

New York Times: "Many years ago, what was supposed to be a rich vein of lead ore was discovered in the Shawangunk range of mountains, half a mile distant from Ellen-ville, Ulster county, New York. A company soon flooded. Recently the mining fever has been revived along the Shawaugunk range, Abraham Lincoln's Sweetheart.

Virginia (III.) Enquirer, March 1st: "John m'Namer was buried last Sunday, near purpose of discovering the most favorable list commissioned second lieutenant in the and if the Democratic members of the late congress were to be the delegates, Mr. Tilden would not only fail to get the nommation, but he would rank as low as the third on the list of defeated candidates."

In answer to a correspondent at Glendale postoffice, Mississippi, we have to say that the Appeal did not say that the lamented George-W. Gift was commander of the gunboat Arkansas, which ran the gaunilet of the Federal fleet on its way from the Yazoo river to Vicksburg. What we did say was that he was crecuitive officer of that ill-fated carft. We have always known and said that Captain J. N. Brown was her commander.

In Suppirer, March 1st: "John was buried last Sunday, near Petersburg, Menard county. A long while ago he was assessor and treasurer of the gond to county for several successive terms. Mr. M'Namer was assessor and treasurer of the sagner of the late was assessor and treasurer of the gunty of the present size of Petersburg was laid out was in business at Old Salem, a village that existed many years ago two miles south to the shaft to ascertain the condition of the shaft to ascertain the conditi

belonged. The mine was closed about the ear 1867. Since that time there have been wo cases of mysterious disappearance from be vicinity of Eilenville, and this fact has added considerable to the interest of the discovery of the skeleton. The first case of disappearance was that of a peddler, which took place a short time after the mine was abandoned. The peddler had stopped over night at a hotel in the sparsely settled region between Ellenville and Summitville, and was never afterward seen. He was known to parry a large sum of money, and the people in that section b lieved at the time that he had been foully dealt with. The finding of he skeleton has brough to the minds of is all that remains of the peddler of twelve years ago. About the time of the closing of the mine there disappeared from Ellenvillle a telegra; h operator named Smith, and there are those who think to account for his disapcarance on the theory of his having fallen hrough the insecure covering of the shaft and drowning in the water with which the mine was flooded. The authorities have taken charge of the skeleton, and intend making a careful investigation of that por-tion of the mine in which it was found, to iscover, if possible, a clew to the indentity

tained in the Associated Press dispatches on the first page of this issue.—Eds. APPEAL.] & THE HEATHEN CHIN-AISE. Senator Jones, of Nevada, Ready to Re new the Agitation, when the New

Congress Meets, with a Bill that it is Believed the President Will Sign. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The agitation of he Chinese question will begin with the as-embling of the forty-sixth congress, when so she thought she would let it remain the senator Jones, of Nevada, will appear as the charapion of anti-Chinese legislation, in Grief over the loss of her husband, and have place of Ex-Senator Sargent, as there will ing poor health combined, rendered he e no delegation from California in the house furing the called session. Senator Jones will ntroduce a bill in the senate as soon as it The bill will be a more careful elaboration of the original measure reported by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, from the house committee on education and labor, during he last session, which simply restricts the number of Chinese immigrants in any one vessel coming to our shores to fifteen. The humane features of the vetoed bill will be preserved in the new measure, and the restrictive clause will be so framed as to meet the objec-tions made as to interference with treaty rights. It is claimed by the advocates of anti Chinese legislation that the President's veto of the Chinese bill was directed against the proposed notice of abrogation of article 5 and 6 of the Burlingame treaty, and not at the power of congress to legislate for the exlusion of an objectionable class of emigrants ndeed, they claim that be virtually acknowldged both the right and duty of congress i to this. Therefore, the new proposition t o be made to conform to the President's views as expressed in the veto message, un der the belief that he will sign it. The friends of this measure claim that the Chinese embassy in this country, speaking for its gov-ernment, fully concedes that that there is no necessity of involving our treaty relations in this controversy, but that this government, through its legislation, has a right to take the play embraced four additional scenes, which had been prepared, but in consequence of the violent opposition that had been raised against the exhibition by the press and pulpit, it had been deemed advisable to omit them, and he asked the indulgence of the are discovered. dience for this obedience to the antagonistic port of Hong Kong is the only place of de parture for Chinese emigrant laborers, the hippers of whom, it is claimed, under a ficion of law, are permitted to violate both the Chinese edicts and the British colonial regulations. Basing action upon this semi-official declaration, Senator Jones, in addition to presenting the restrictive bill, will offer a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations at once with the British govern ent for a more restrictive regulation of the Hong Kong traffic, with a view of getting state department to cause a special inquiry to be made through cur consular officers, o other agencies in China, into the truth of the statement so positively made by California, that the lien over the Mongolian laborer brought to this country is mode aff... we in China by a system of family enslavement,

ome paper, the Glasgow (Ky.) Times which, she asserts in her will, was a source which the peop has to work out, to the Six Companies, after his arrival here. The object of establishing officially this fact, if it be says: rue, is to give this government ground upon to the commercial rascalities of the age, be which to make a diplomatic appeal to the in respect also to the reckless methods of do Pekin government, calling attention to the ing business and the extravagant way of liv unjust nature of such a system, and urging ing, which are the fecund parent of commertit to assist in its suppression. Another obt to assist in its suppression. Another obations between this and the Chinese government upon a friendly basis, and to show that it is the desire of the United States to prevent the immigration only of objectionable own business has been marked by the head-

Taxes Due by Itlinois Railroads. Chicago News: "The railroads of the he monopoly of the transportation business lives them, making more money than any ther interest. Navigation is closed; in consequence of which they combine and put up rates to figures which will make dividends for them, no matter what the prices of the products of the country may be. It is this ower which a short lime since raised the value of nearly all railroad securities, which were declining. But there is another mode by which the railreads are able to throw the of any wish that she may make on her out.
day, "Salome," urged by her mother, demands the head of the Baptist, and the king's word is held sacred. In the next scene is the brook of Cedron, where the Savior scene is the brook of Cedron, where the Savior large and surrounded by his disciples, but the State net less than one million are bundled thousand dollars of back taxes, two hundred thousand dollars of back taxes, and one million dollars for the current year, making two million two hundred thousand lollars in tages due by them and unpaid to huadred and seven thousand eight hundred and four dollars of this amount. These counts are due from 67 -one railroads in the evasion of the payment of such an immense amount as this, even if it souly temporary, has a depressing effect pon all other interests, burdened, as the latr are at present, by bad debts, low prices products and heavy expenses, in the shape of interest, rents, etc. Our State authorities and the legislature should see that some effort is made to secure this large amount of

money to the people's treasury. What Proctor Knott has to Say about that Report. Washington, March 8.—The Washing-on Gazette will publish to morrow the sub-stance of an interview with Mr. Knott, who dicates that he is not altogether satisfied with his report in the Blodgett case. The investigation was ordered too late in the ses-sion. The printed testimony, which ought have been in his hands three weeks before, O'Neil's impersonation of Christ is highly commended, and said to be taithful in chartact acter and profoundly imprassive. Many old theatrical habitues attend the play night after night, and say it possesses wonderful fascination, and that it affects them singularly.

A SKELETON IN A LEAD-MAN.

In accordance is well spoken of the profession of Christ is highly commended, and said to be taithful in chartacter and profoundly imprassive. Many old the profession of the profession ad not all been laid before him up to the on, because the work was performed under nusual difficulties, and in the face of many

mbraces his views, and conveys his judgment upon the case as presented. General T. W. Sherman III. NEWPORT, R. I. March 8 -General Thomas W. Sherman, United States army, is scriously ill at his residence in this city, with acumonia. Dr. King, his physician, states hat he is a very sick man. He is a nat ve of this city, and is a self-made man in every sense of the word. When a young man he begged of his father to allow him to enter the army, but being refused he crossed over the Narragansett shore and walked to Washington, where he procured from President Jackson a nomination at large to the military academy. Having passed a very creditable examination he was admitted to West Point in 1832 and was graduated in

HIDDEN TREASURE.

Reminiscence of Guerrilla War fare-Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars in Gold and Silver Unearthed After Being Buried in a Kentucky Cave for Eighteen Years.

Cumberland county (Ky.) special to the Cincinnati Enquirer: "During the last week a sensation of considerable interest came to the surface, which I deem worthy of note for the Enquirer. It was nothing more or lesthan the discovery and recovery of a vast many their former convictions, and it is the amount of gold, silver and precious stones generally accepted theory that the skeleton which have been buried sin e the beginning of the war in a small cave on the farm of Robert O. Willis, one mile south of this town. The treasure consisted of about sixty five thousand dolfars in gold and silver coin and about ten thousand dollars worth (pres ent value) of jewelry, such as diamond rings, pins, ear-rings, etc. It appears that Mr. Willis placed all these valuables in an old sugar kettle which he buried in the extreme end of the cave, covering it over wit boards and loose rock from the side of the cave. His wife alone he informed in regard to the spo. where the treasure had been secreted. Of course it would have been very in [The solution of the above mystery is conprudent to have imparted such an important secret to any other person or persons. A few weeks after secreting all this treasure, Mr. Willis mysteriously disappeared. It is sup-posed he was killed by guerrillas on the Cumberland river, whither he had gone with several head of cattle to ship to Nashville. He was never heard of atterward, and hi wife mourned for him up until the day of her death, which occurred last Saturday, March 1st. Although she was well aware that there was a vast fortune buried in that cave, yet she did not impart her secret to any person and having a good income from the farm had no particular need of any of the money as it was fully as safe as it could be elsewhere somewhat careless and indifferent. She lived all alone with an old negro man and his wife as her servants and companions. They were old slaves-had belonged to her father, had nursed her in her infancy, and she was per-fectly content. She had no children or near elatives, and a few days before death claime her as his own, she imparted the secret of the hidden treasure to these old servants also to Rev. John D. Hogan, her paster, and Messrs. Owsley & Gore, her attorneys, sun moned to execute her last will and testament The treasure was found according to dire tions, all safe and sound, and in first-class condition, and it was opened in her presence

She bequeathed her jewelry and forty thou-sand dollars to her old servants, also the old homestead, a rich farm of some two hundred acres. The remainder she ordered to be invested in securities for her husband's benefit should be turn up alive in twenty years. not, that it is to be donated to Calhon charitable institutions, that may be greatly in need of it at that time, in Louisville, the interest to be given from now on yearly to the orphan asylums there. This vast treasure was taken to Glisgow, Kentucky, yesterday and shipped from there to Louisville, where will be deposited for the present with the Saf Deposit company. The old colored servants who are thus well rewarded for their devotion, expressed the wish that their portion o the treasure be invested for them, as they did not wish to keep it in the house, fearing they wou'd be murdred for it. The cave wherein the treasure has laid undisturbed for so many And other chronic allments. years has been visited the last few days h many curious persons, and our citizens hav been greatly excited over an event linary interest mention that neathed one thousand dollars

of great comfort to her in her sorrow, bring ing weekly news from her old home in Bar-ren county, Kentucky, and thus, for once in the history of the times, a newspaper is kindly remembered in a last will and testament. A Question for all Christians. The New York Evening Post, in an edi-orial on Archbishop Parcell's bankruptcy, sys that, "broadly treated, it would furnis an interesting topic" in the fifty Rome Cataolic churches of New York to-day. But the subject has a general bearing upon a serious question of the time. What should be the effect of church influence upon secular and business conduct in its relation to morn's and what is the actual effect. After considering what the influence should be, t "The fruth is that, not only in respect who are church members and men who are not that distinct difference which it should be the aim of the church to promote. The evil

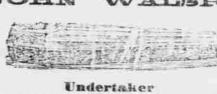
long rivalry, the rash assumption of obligaions without the scrupulous provision of means to meet them, and other so-called enterprising traits which have been the curse of the last fitteen years, and which, if not themselves grossly immoral, are closely allied to The ambition of church ad immorality. vancement, the recklessness of prudent considerations which permitted Archbishop Pur cell and his brother to take the savings of the pecule, balong to 'the same loose moral no tions which have induced many Protestan denominations to put up fine buildings for which they were unable to pay, to 'trust to luck' to meet the enormous obligations which resulted, and to wind up with a mortgage foreclosure or a 'debt litting auction, with perhaps bogus bids.' The situation is one for christians of all denominations to consider seriously. The churches should ask ting bad examples before the world and t begin setting good ones; if the every da life of men in the present world is not closely

Not Symptoms, but the Disease It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its sympton hould be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how nany instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hos tetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remed'es previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various muladies to which it is adapted. It digestion, fever and ague. liver complaint, goot rheumatism, disorders of the lowers, urinary affe tions and other maiddles are not paillated mer but rooted out by it. It goes to the foundain he it is really, not nominally, a radical reased, an endows the system with an amount of whose wal is its best protection against disease.

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